

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

A BECKONING LIGHT

An electrician, with an eye for the attractive, has advocated the placing of a huge electric sign, "Ogden," high up on the side of the mountain east of this city, so that at night, when countless hundreds of travelers are moving through the Union Depot on the sixty odd trains which are required to meet the demands of the traveling public, the advertisement can be seen from the car windows.

The electrician would have a sign large enough to be seen for miles, with the myriad lights blinking and twinkling a welcome.

Something out of the ordinary, such as this proposed "beacon" light, might win for Ogden much favorable comment and make it the talked-of point on the central transcontinental route.

POWER FOR OUR FARMS.

The Utah Light and Railway company has made a most important move in its decision to supply power for pumping purposes to the farmers south of Ogden in Weber and Davis counties.

The first contract, under the new terms, has been signed by H. J. Oraven of Ogden, representing Eastern capitalists who have undertaken to place under intensive cultivation 120 acres or more on the Sand Ridge, near where the Bamberger road cuts through the bluff west of the Weber river.

If this first venture is successful, all the land in that section, not covered by the Davis & Weber Counties canal, will be watered by these electric pumping plants, which are designed to lift water from the Weber river to a height of 50 feet at an expense less than the cost of water delivered through any of the canals.

It is understood that a rate as low as one cent a kilowatt-hour is to be put in force, which should make this method of obtaining a water supply most desirable because of its cheapness.

Pumping from wells in this manner, should make available for cultivation a large area of land now beyond all possibility of being watered by canals.

SIXTH BANK FOR OGDEN.

September 1, Ogden is to have a new bank—the sixth. At the head of the institution will be T. J. Ryan who, for a number of years, has been prominent in the affairs of the Pingree National and prior thereto had been in service in other local banks. Mr. Ryan is recognized as a careful, conservative banker and he is a keen judge of values.

The name of the new bank has not been fully decided on, but the home of the institution has been selected and is to be the rooms formerly occupied by the Postal Telegraph company on Washington avenue, which already contains a bank vault.

The best feature of the new undertaking is that Eastern money is going into the business and Eastern men of considerable wealth are thereby to be brought into close touch with the wonderful opportunities of this city and tributary territory.

The starting of this bank is another sign of Ogden's growth, prosperity and faith in the future. It is one of the most auspicious events, in a long series of happenings, which, within the past six months, have augured well for this community.

HOW FAIRS ARE SUPPORTED.

San Diego voted \$1,000,000 of bonds for its water system and \$1,000,000 of bonds for a fair and exposition.

This reminds us that Ogden property owners have been asked to vote, on September 6, \$100,000 in bonds, the money derived from the bonds to be devoted to obtaining a larger water supply for this city. This is a small sum when compared with the million dollars which San Diego has appropriated for the same purpose.

But, in addition to the million for water, the Southern California city has arranged to spend \$1,000,000 for an exposition.

We are sanguine of success in the water bond issue, but what is this city doing for the local fair? No one expects Ogden to appropriate one million dollars, nor a hundred thousand dollars for a fair, yet the people must do something to maintain their Four-State Fair. Not one of these fairs is a money-making undertaking. At best a fair cannot be expected to produce cash results equal to the expenditures, though indirectly of great benefit, and as a consequence all fairs must be in part sustained by those who eventually are to reap the advantages to accrue therefrom.

All live cities are doing something to prove attractive to the outside and win recognition. Ogden has a fair which aims at that very thing. Is the Ogden fair worthy of the cause? If it is, should it not be supported to the best of the ability of the people of Ogden and neighborhood? Inasmuch as the city government cannot be expected to do in small part that which San Diego is doing so prodigally, the burden of the undertaking must fall on those whose liberality in the past has proved so helpful in promoting the up-building of Ogden.

Our business men and others should view this fair as do the business men of other cities. A well-managed fair can do much to advertise a city and its advantages and draw population. But such a fair calls for considerable outlay. It is a business proposition which has been found to yield excellent returns. Does Ogden desire such a fair and will the support be not wanting when a call is made for assistance?

CONVICTS GIVEN A CHANCE.

A St. Louis paper, explaining Governor Hadley's progressive step in a convict parole system, says six young men have been released from the Missouri prison on parole and the Governor has asked for the names of fifty others, under 22 years of age, to whom similar privileges will be granted. It is proposed to give these young men an opportunity to reinstate themselves as useful and honorable citizens of the state. To this end regular and proper employment is obtained for them. In other states, where the parole system has been in operation for sufficient time to give it a thorough test, in only rare instances have the beneficiaries failed to accept the opportunity thus afforded them to profit by the experience of early mistakes and lead useful lives.

"Within the last twenty years," says a writer, "there has been much change in methods of managing penal institutions. There is no longer brutal treatment, even of convicts apparently incorrigible. In many prisons striped clothing, the lock-step and other abuses, calculated to degrade the unfortunate inmates, have been abolished. In Arizona illiterate convicts are educated. They are allowed to talk with each other, there is no lock-step, and striped clothing years ago was superseded by clothing of solid colors suitable to the climate. A library is maintained for the use of the inmates. There is also a parole and special task system by which convicts may earn their freedom. Even hardened criminals, by this treatment, are made better men, and when released are not likely to return to evil habits. There has been abandonment, to a great degree, of the view once general, that the punishment of the criminals was properly a penalty inflicted in revenge for wrong acts committed. Instead of a policy of restraint, reform and education are now recommended

by those who have made penal institutions, their purposes and relations to the state, a study."

A state or community which practices brutality in the treatment of its prisoners is brutalizing itself. Were we able to stamp out crime by stamping on the convicts in our penitentiaries, we all might favor that merciless crushing of human beings, but the history of crime proves that inhumanity begets inhumanity, and that hearts calloused and hardened so as to be irresponsible to the sufferings and torments of others, are a greater source of danger to society than the criminal whose offending has branded him as an outcast.

JUST FOR FUN

The two extra-specialists had pounded him and sounded him, and felt his pulse and tapped his frame until he could only lie in a cold perspiration or fear.

"Undoubtedly, it's a case of appendicitis," said the specialist No. 1 gravely. "Undoubtedly!" assented specialist No. 2.

"But would he be able to stand an operation?" pondered No. 1.

"Ah, would he?" echoed No. 2.

They dug him in the ribs again, and he squealed.

"Ah," remarked No. 1, "I think we ought to let him get a bit stronger before we cut into him."

"Confound your palaver!" grasped the patient starting up. "What do you take me for—a cheese?"—Answers.

ONE SIDE ENOUGH.

Senator William Alden Smith says the evident desire of Colonel Roosevelt to listen to the points of both insurgents and regulars places him in a different category from an Irish Justice of the Peace out in Michigan. In a trial the evidence was all in, and the plaintiff's attorney had made a long and very eloquent argument, when the lawyer acting for the defense arose.

"What are you doing?" asked the Justice, as the lawyer began.

"Going to present our side of the case."

"I don't want to hear both sides argued. It has a tendency to confuse the Court."—Washington.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A New Orleans man tells of an interesting exchange of greetings between two darkies on the streets of that city.

"How yo' gettin' on, Joe?" asked the first, a light mulatto.

"I ain't done so bad," answered the other, who was as black as the proverbial ace of spades.

"Yo' looks pretty well, Joe," assented the mulatto. Then condescendingly, he added:

"How yo' holds yo' color well dis hot weather, Joe?"—Lippincott's.

DISCOURAGING.

The learned servant came to the struggling student.

"My boy," he advised, laying a kindly hand on the young man's shoulder, "burn midnight oil if you wish, but in this world, I burn midnight oil and now am drawing \$10,000 a year."

The struggling student sighed.

"Seems like I can't strike the pace," he responded, lugubriously. "I burn midnight oil every night and don't draw anything but mosquitoes."—Chicago News.

WOMANLIKE.

The tourist climbed through the dust of ages and stood before the mummy of the Egyptian Queen.

"How natural she looks!" exclaimed the men in the party.

"But won't you turn her over?" insisted the woman.

"What for?" demanded the dusky guide.

"So we can see how her dress is buttoned in the back."—Chicago News.

SOMETHING HAPPENED.

A train on one of the transcontinental lines that runs through Kansas City and is usually late was reported upon time a few days ago.

The young man who writes the particulars concerning the train at that station put down his statistics about this train: "No. 616—on the West—on time."

Then he wrote underneath: "Cause unknown."—Saturday Evening Post.

JUSTIFICATION.

The darkey had driven his fare to the hotel, and was now demanding a dollar for his service.

"What?" protested the passenger. "A dollar for that? Why, it isn't half a mile as the crow flies."

"Dat's true, boss," returned Sambo, with an appealing smile. "But, yee see, sub, dat old crow ain't got free wifes and ten chillun to support, not to mention de keep foh de boss."

FATE OF A SPEEDER.

Gunner-Bigwood, the millionaire, started off for a banquet and was arrested for speeding.

Gunner—Then he wasn't wined and dined?

Gunner—No; instead he was fined and roasted.—Chicago News.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT ELECTRICITY

Electricity is measured by the kilowatt hour. The rates for buying current from the electric light plant for power, light or heat are always so much for each kilowatt hour of electricity consumed. To explain the term means, first, a clear definition, and then a comparison. Every one will understand that a certain amount of force must be used to drive electric energy through a circuit. This force is measured in volts; thus we have 110-volt circuits, and 220-volt circuits, the one expressing just twice the force of the other; but the quantity of current passing through a circuit depends upon the force and the resistance. This quantity is expressed by a different term, namely amperes. Now the efficacy of the current depends upon both force and quantity, and to express this efficacy or united action we multiply the force by the quantity; that is the volts by the amperes. We express the result in watts. Thus 110 volts multiplied by 5 amperes is 550 watts. A kilowatt is of course 1,000 watts, which is the equivalent to about 1.33 horsepower. In charging a battery the lighting companies' bill for the use of so many watts for so many hours; thus, 1,000 watts for 10 hours would be charged at 10 kilowatt hours, which at 5 cents a kilowatt hour would be 50 cents, a charge that seems little enough for 10 hours' use at 1.33 horsepower. But what a kilowatt hour is worth may be judged by what it will do. Thus, a kilowatt hour, figures an engineer of the General Electric company, will light 20 incandescent power incandescent lamps or two standard arc lamps for

one hour; it will pump 100 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet, compress 470 cubic feet of free air 100 pounds; drive an ordinary passenger elevator 175 feet; print 2,500 circulars on a 12 by 21 job press, or 1,000 sheets on a 32 by 47 cylinder press; run a sewing machine for two hours; supply air for a church organ for one service; mix 2 1/2 cubic yards of concrete; heat a 2-pint chafing dish for four hours; mix sufficient dough for 150 loaves of bread and grind 600 pounds of coffee. It will drive a runabout 4 1/2 miles or a 3-ton truck one mile.—Mining Science.

EL PASO MAYOR LOSES HIS LIFE

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 14.—W. F. Robinson, mayor of El Paso, lost his life at 9 o'clock this morning while endeavoring to warn a number of firemen of imminent danger of a tottering wall. At the same time Todd Ware, a fireman, was killed and William Robinson and Dave Sullivan, also firemen, were injured, the latter perhaps fatally.

The casualties followed the big Calisher Dry Goods company fire, which broke out at 2 o'clock this morning and completely gutted the largest department store in this section. The fire had burned for nearly seven hours and the unsafe condition of the walls so impressed Mayor Robinson that he left the sidewalk and approached the building to instruct the firemen to stop further work. As he approached the building a large section of brick wall buckled and fell, crushing Robinson and Ware and knocking the other men down.

Mrs. Robinson witnessed the accident from the sidewalk.

Conservative estimates place the loss at \$225,000.

All losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to crossed wires in the basement, where the fire smoldered for over two hours before bursting into flames.

DENVER OFFICIALS WILL VISIT OGDEN

Quite a number of prominent railroad officials will arrive in Salt Lake City during the week to make the first trip over the line to San Francisco. All have been invited, and many have signified their intention of coming over. The San Francisco crowd will arrive here on Friday and leave again on Saturday, and during the week preparations will be made to entertain the visitors in a way to give them a good impression of the city and its people. They will be shown the city in every possible way, and although a brief stay, it will be made memorable, and the visitors who will include representatives of leading newspapers throughout the United States will be given an idea of the attractions of Salt Lake and Ogden.

The highest officials of both the Rio Grande and Western Pacific will be on hand in their private cars, and Mr. Gould will have a personal representative on the ground.

BEELMONT MINE SHOWS SPLENDID ORE RESULTS

Though nothing but most favorable news has been received from the Belmont mine since the encountering of the Belmont vein east of the fault some six months ago, the report this week contains further evidence of the richness of this wonderful mine. In the pushing of the development work the 1,100 and 1,166-foot levels, the lowest in the mine, the east drifts, which are following the vein on both levels, show faces of ore, while the vein shows greater strength. In the east drift on the 100-foot level, which is now some distance east of the new Belmont shaft, the ledge is from 15 to 16 feet wide between walls, all of which carries excellent values. This drift has been on ore for nearly 700 feet, the vein varying from 12 to 18 feet in width, and while at times the ore has been of high milling grade, during the past week the values have still further increased.

A big increase in values is also reported from the east drift on this vein on the 1,166-foot level, the deepest workings in the mine. Since starting this drift from the winze from the 1,100-foot level, the ore exposed has been of a most satisfactory character, but this week the entire face, six feet wide, is filled with high-grade ore. The vein on this level has been proven to be about 15 feet wide where cut out to the footwall, though the drift is following along the hanging wall at a width of six feet.—Tonopah Miner.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS OUTPUT IN AUGUST

The National Mining company of Nevada has just paid its first dividend, a disbursement of 5 cents a share upon 750,000 shares of stock outstanding, thus amounting to \$375,000. It is promised that the company will henceforth pay dividends regularly at the rate of 5 cents a share a month, with the prospect that the dividend may be doubled in the near future. Control of the company is owned by John E. Pelton, who is president and general manager, and his son, George S. Pelton, who is secretary of the company. The bulk of the remaining outstanding stock is held by the Peltons' eastern associates.

The records of the mine at Carson City will show that for 50 days prior to July 1 the property of the National Mining company of Nevada, including the Stall lease, produced bullion of the value of a half million dollars. Of that amount, \$258,000 was turned out

during the month of June, says the National Miner.

From the first to the tenth of this month the property including the Stall lease, produced \$100,000, and for the week ending Sunday morning, July 17, its output was approximately \$150,000 for the first 16 days of this month. The production for this month will probably run up to \$500,000.

DROVE AUTOMOBILE OFF A BRIDGE

YATES CENTER, Kas., Aug. 14.—One man was killed and two were seriously hurt when Julius Marhenke sent his automobile off a bridge east of here into Cherry creek this morning.

The dead: JULIUS MARHENKE, Eureka, Kas. The injured: Charles Marhenke, Eureka, John Willis, Eureka.

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED FOR OGDEN BOXING CONTEST

Preliminaries to the twenty-round boxing contest which will be held in Ogden on the afternoon of Labor day between "Peenuts" Sinclair of Salt Lake and Jimmie Reagan of San Francisco, were arranged yesterday. They will be bouts between Harley Ross of Garfield and Timmy Fitzgerald of San Francisco and between Eddie Johnson of Pueblo and Kid Herick of Ogden. Tom Painter will referee the main event and Fred Wood will be master of ceremonies.

Jimmie Reagan has begun training for the bout in an out-of-doors camp in Ogden canyon. "Peenuts" Sinclair will return today from a fishing trip in Idaho and will commence light training at Willard Bean's gymnasium. Later he will train at the Salt Palace.

EXPOSITION IS MASS OF FLAMES

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—Fire swept the great Belgian exposition tonight. The flames were given impetus by a high wind and soon destroyed the Belgian, English and French sections. It is believed the whole exposition will be destroyed.

Two are dead and 30 injured. The White City of the world's fair, as the Belgians have called their 1910 exposition, is tonight a mass of flames and smoldering ruins. A spark falling into inflammable material in the telegraph building burst up in flames, which, driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions.

Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed.

The firemen and detachments of soldiers called to the scene found the burning buildings and scores of side shows.

This place was alive with Sunday crowds and before they could be gotten out with any semblance of order, the Kermesse was afire. The crowds became panic-stricken and men, women and children fought madly to escape. The exits became choked with struggling masses and men used their fists to clear the pathway. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured.

An engine corps from Antwerp attempted to dynamite the buildings in the French section in the hope of checking the fire, but the flames leaped across and engulfed the Italian, Russian, Australian, Japanese, Chinese and Norwegian buildings. Forty houses on the Avenue Solboch, ad joining the exposition, were destroyed.

At the time of the outbreak not less than 100,000 persons were in the grounds and the Kermesse. Troops were ordered out and came at double quick to aid the police in clearing the great grounds. This was accomplished in fair order, except within the limits of the Kermesse, where the vast crowds became entangled in an almost inextricable mass, fighting desperately to find an escape from the flames which swept vigorously through the timberlike structures.

Soon the enormous facade tumbled in ruins. Considering the rapidity of the conflagration, the small loss of life is marvelous. So far as is known up to a late hour tonight, only two are dead. The injured are officially announced number 30, but probably many hundreds suffered minor hurts. As the flames reached the menagerie it was decided to shoot the beasts, but the heat drove back the soldiers and the animals were left to their fate. The multitude of people were driven back to a safe distance and watched the thrilling spectacle of the destruction of the White City.

Tongues of fire mounted high into the heavens and flaming embers were carried off by the wind and fell upon the residences beyond, setting them on fire.

The fire finally was gotten under control. The Belgian and English sections are in ruins, while all the other sections, including the American, were partly destroyed.

Bands of thieves engaged in pillage and a soldier was stabbed while attempting to arrest three men whom he found rifling a jewelry exhibit.

The aggregate loss will be enormous. The diamond exhibits are heavy sufferers.

Belgium's White City stood near the end of the avenue Louise, the fashionable park drive upon the west side of the Brussels, which leads out to the beautiful Bois de Cambre.

The national building, that of the Belgian section, rose majestically on a slight elevation facing the main entrance. To the left of the main building was the Kermesse.

A magnificent quadrilateral of the garden was surrounded by the four concessions of France, Germany, Holland and Italy. The Italian pavilion was built after the Renaissance style of the 14th century. The German section was grouped around the main pavilion. Eight large halls were devoted to exhibits of railroad companies, agricultural machinery, art and education. The Netherlands section included an elevated road bed. One of the most striking features of the French section was the palace of agriculture and horticulture, special pavilions being devoted to Tunis, Mada

gascar, Algeria, Western Africa and Indo China.

The Spanish pavilion offered a remarkable reproduction of the Alhambra palace at Granada. The court of Lions and several of the ruins of state were represented in which the Spanish government exhibited some of its national treasures, such as tapestries, paintings, armor and jewels of the former royal families.

An interesting feature of the fair was the house of Rubens, which was the official pavilion of Antwerp. Besides representative exhibits of all branches of local activity, the pavilion contained a retrospective exhibition of Flemish art of the Rubens period. It was announced some time before the opening of the exhibition that many of the leading museums of the world would contribute masterpieces in their possession.

King Albert inaugurated the colonial section of the exhibition on April 29.

CUTTER PERRY IS ORDERED BLOWN UP

Valdez, Alaska, Aug. 15.—The revenue cutter Rush brought the report yesterday that the cutter Perry, which went on the rocks off St. Paul Island, in Behm sea, July 26, was working her way through heavy fog which had surrounded her for several days. The fog became less dense about 4 o'clock in the morning and the Perry started to round Tonki Point, under soundings, when she encountered another heavy fog bank as land was sighted. The course was changed, but in two minutes breakers were sighted ahead and, though the course was again changed, she struck a rock and held fast.

Without confusion boats were lowered, but efforts to pull the cutter off the rock by means of a kedge from her stern failed. Though the Perry struck at 6:40 o'clock she had taken so much water by that time that her fires were extinguished. The crew transferred provisions, clothing and all loose gear to a native sail house and at 10 o'clock the cutter Tahoma arrived alongside in response to the calls of the wireless operator of the Perry which he had kept up from the time she struck. The Manning of lighter draft than the Tahoma, was also summoned and stood by.

Captain Haake sent all but four of the Perry's men ashore and himself remained aboard until Captain Foley, the fleet commander, finding the cutter's bottom had been ripped out by pounding on the rocks, decided it was useless to attempt to save the Perry and ordered her blown up.

The wrecked cutter's crew found quarters five miles inland at the home of the sealing company's agent and that of the United States marshal.

RAIN NECESSARY TO STOP FIRES

Portland, Ore., Aug. 15.—Until a general rain comes to break the long dry period, it is evident that the forest fires now raging in a score of districts, all over the Pacific Northwest will remain a serious menace. The loss at present can be counted only in millions, but how many millions can scarcely be guessed. The forecaster gives no hope for rain.

Forest rangers and settlers are working day and night in the Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho, where three towns have been threatened. The fires are not yet under real control.

A new fire sprang up near Lake Chelan, Wash., yesterday, and fanned by a strong wind, baffled all efforts to check it. Millions of feet of timber have been burned in the Wenahar reserve. Two thousand acres have been burned over at Yacolt, northeast of Vancouver, Wash. With the exception of this fire and that at Gray's Harbor last week, Western Washington has been remarkably free of fires this season. The eastern part of the state has suffered severely, however. A line of firefighters fifteen miles long is still maintained in the Colville reserve.

Two regiments of Oregon National

Guard are being held in readiness to take the field at short notice. In Oregon the greatest danger is in the Walla Walla reserve, whence three companies of regular troops have already been dispatched.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15.—Heavy rains which fell through northwestern Washington yesterday checked the brush fires which have been burning since early in the summer and the rangers believe there will be little difficulty in keeping the fires under control.

CHICAGO IS TO HAVE CLEAN UP

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Tomorrow is aside by city officials as the day for a general "clean up."

"In view of the extended drought which Chicago has experienced during the last few weeks," said Mayor Engle, "I believe that this year's cleaning day should be participated in by every able-bodied person in the city. In some sections of the city conditions are not as they should be, but if the citizens jump in and help the street department it will be a great aid."

"Every prominent businessman in the city is in favor of this movement for a 'cleaning day,'" said B. J. Mulaney, Commissioner of Public Works, "and I expect a number of millionaires will be out on the streets sweeping up the debris which has accumulated during this warm spell."

NO PICTURES OF GAYNOR SHOOTING

New York, Aug. 15.—The New York police have taken steps to prevent the exhibition here of any moving picture reproductions of the shooting of Mayor Gaynor. It was learned today that the police commissioner has issued orders to inspectors, captains and patrolmen to watch all motion-picture theaters within their jurisdiction for announcements of such reproductions and also to notify the proprietors and managers of such places in advance that any reproduction of the shooting of Mayor Gaynor will not be tolerated. The police of several other cities have indicated that they will take similar steps, it is said.

HIS CHARITIES HAVE GROWN TO MILLIONS

New York, Aug. 15.—It was eight years ago when John Masteron Burke, a retired New York business man, announced that he had made a will leaving the major part of his estate for the founding of a home for convalescents in New York. He estimated that the fund, then invested in stocks, bonds and real estate, would amount to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. When he died a year ago, the real estate and securities had increased in value, and it was announced that the fund would probably reach \$5,000,000. Relatives contested the will, but the case has been in the courts ever since. A decision regarding the will has just been rendered, and the trustees now declare, after a careful appraisal, that the foundation is worth more than \$7,000,000.

The real estate investments have proved particularly wise, and it is believed that, with the exercise of care in marketing them, the total fund may reach nearly \$10,000,000. Nothing has yet been done towards building the home and the site has not even been selected.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Bristol, Conn., Aug. 15.—Two passenger trains on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, due at the station here at about the same time, were in a head-on collision early today. The engines were wrecked, but no passengers were injured.

Oxfords Going!

Saturday was the biggest oxford day we have had in weeks—Until next Saturday the following prices prevail. Every oxford in the store at greatly reduced prices!

They Must Go

Any woman's tan oxford on display in our store

\$1.33

Any oxford or pump—Tan—for children or misses will be sold at

\$1.00

All the Women's, Misses' and Children's White Canvas Oxfords—any size.

75c

Fine Patent Leather French Heel Oxfords, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00 a pair—Also Tan, pump last, one-eyelet oxfords, worth \$3.50—Your choice of either kind

\$1.00

OGDEN'S MOST POPULAR SHOE STORE.